NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XV. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1836. NO. 12.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following is from the New York Cultivator, and part of the system of *British Husbandry*, extracted from that Journal.

OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF MINERAL MANURES.

Alkaline Earths, or Alkalies and their Combinations which are found unmixed with the remains of any organized beings, are the only substances which can with propriety be called fossil manures. The only alkaline earths which have hitherto been applied in this way, are lime and magnesia; though potassa and soda the two fixed alkalies, are both used to a limited extent in certain of their chemical compounds.

The most common form in which lime is found on the surface of the earth, is in a state of combination with carbonic acid or fixed air. If a piece of limestone or chalk be thrown into a fluid acid, there will be an effervescence. This is owing to the escape of the carbonic acid gas. The lime becomes dissolved in the liquor. When limestone is strongly heated, the carbonic acid gas is expelled, and then nothing remains but the pure alkaline earth; in this case there is a loss of weight; and if the fire has been very high, it approaches to one-half the weight of the stone; but in common cases, limestones, if well dried before burning, do not lose much more than 35 or 40 per cent. or from 7 to 8 parts out of twenty.

When burnt lime is exposed to the atmosphere in a certain time it becomes mild, and is the same substance as that precipitated from lime water; it is combined with carbonic acid gas. Quick-lime, when first made, is caustic and burning to the tongue, renders vegetable blues, green, and is soluble, [*i. e.* dissolves.] in water; but when combined with carbonic acid, it loses all these properties, its solubility, and its taste; it regains its power of effervescing, and becomes the same chemical substance as chalk or limestone. Very few limestones or chalks consist entirely of lime and carbonic acid. The statuary marbles, or certain of the rhomboidal spars, are almost the only pure species; and the different properties of limestones, both as manures and cements, depend upon the nature of the ingredients mixed with the limestones; for the true calcareous elements, the carbonate of lime, is uniformly the same in nature, in properties, and effects, and consists of one proportion of carbonic acid, 41.4, and one of lime, 55. When a limestone does not copiously effervesce in acids, and is sufficiently hard to scratch glass, it contains silicious, (sandy,) and probably aluminous (clayey,) earths. When it is deep brown or red, or strongly colored of any of the shades of brown or yellow, it contains oxide of iron. When it is not sufficiently hard to scratch glass, but effervesces slowly, and makes the acid in which it effervesces milky, it contains magnesia. And when it is black, and emits a fœtid smell if rubbed, it contains coaly or bituminous matter. Before any opinion can be formed of the manner in which the different ingredients in limestone modify their properties, it will be necessary to consider the operation of pure lime as a manure.

Quick-lime, in its pure state, whether in powder or dissolved in water, is injurious to plants. In several instances grass has been killed by watering it with lime-water. But lime, in its state of combination with carbonic acid, is a useful ingredient in soils. Calcareous earth is found in the ashes of the greater number of plants; and exposed to the air, lime cannot long continue caustic, for the reasons that were just now assigned, but soon become united to carbonic acid. When newly burnt lime is exposed to the air, it soon falls into powder; in this case it is called slaked lime; and the same effect is immediately produced by throwing water upon it, when it heats violently, and the water disappears. Slaked lime is merely a combination of lime, with about one-third its weight of water; *i. e.* fiftyfive parts of lime absorb seventeen parts of water, and is called by chemists *hydrate of lime*; and when hydrate of lime becomes carbonate of lime by long exposure to air, the water is expelled, and the carbonic acid gas takes its place. When lime, whether freshly burnt or slaked, is mixed with any moist fibrous, vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the lime and the vegetable matter, and they form a kind of compost together, of which a part is usually soluble in water. By this sort of operation, lime renders matter which was before comparatively inert, nutritive; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes at the same time converted into carbonate of lime.

Mild lime, powdered lime-stone, marls or chalks, have an action of this kind upon vegetable matter; they prevent the too rapid decomposition of substances already dissolved, but they have no tendency to form soluble matters. It is obvious from these circumstances, that the operations of quick-lime, and marl, or chalk, depend upon principles altogether different. Quick-lime in being applied to land, tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that it contains into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution, so as to render it a proper food for plants. Chalk, and marl, or carbonate of lime, will only improve the texture of the soil, or its relation to absorption; it acts merely as one of its earthy ingredients. Chalk has been recommended as a substance calculated to correct the sourness of land. It would surely have been a wise practice to have previously ascertained the certainty of this existence of acid, and to have determined its nature in order that it might be effectually removed. The fact really is, that no soil was ever yet found to contain any notable quantity of uncombined acid. The acetic and carbonate acids are the only two that are likely to be generated by any spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable bodies, and neither of these have any fixity when exposed to the air. Chalk having no power of acting on animal or vegetable substances, can be no otherwise serviceable to land than as it alters its texture. Quick-lime, when it becomes mild, operates in the same manner as chalk, but in the act of becoming mild, it prepares soluble out of unsoluble matter. Bouillon La Grange says, that gelatine oxygenized becomes insoluble, and vegetable extract becomes so from the same cause; now lime has the property of attracting oxygen, and, consequently, of restoring the property of solubility to those substances which have been deprived of it, from a combination of oxygen. Hence, the use of lime on peat lands, and on all soils containing an excess of vegetable insoluble matter.— *Grisenthwaite.*

Effects of lime on wheat crops.— When lime is employed upon the land where there is present any quantity of ammonia, which may, perhaps, be imbibed by the leaves of plants, and afterwards undergo some change so as to form gluten. It is upon this circumstance, that the operation of lime in the prepartion for wheat crops depends; and its efficacy in fertilizing peat, and in bringing into a state of cultivation all soils abounding in hard roots, or dry fibres, or inert vegetable matter.

General principles for applying lime.— The solution of the question whether quick-lime ought to be applied to a soil, depends upon the quantity of inert vegetable matter it contains. The solution of the question, whether marl, mild lime, or powdered limestone ought to be applied, depends upon the quantity of calcareous matter already in the soil. All soils are improved by mild lime, and ultimately by quick-lime, which do not effervesce with acids, and sands more than clays. When a soil, deficient in calcareous matter, contains more soluble vegetable manure, the application of quick lime should always be avoided, as it either tends to decompose the soluble matters by uniting to their carbon and oxygen so as to become mild lime, or it combines with the soluble matters, and forms compounds having less attraction for water than the pure vegetable substance. The case is the same with respect to most animal manures, but the operation of the lime is different in different cases; and depends upon the nature of the animal matter. Lime forms a kind of insoluble soap with oily matters, and then gradually decomposes them by separating from them oxygen and carbon. It combines likewise with animal acids, and probably assists their decompostion by abstracting carbonaceous matter from them combined with oxygen; and consequently must render them less nutritive. It tends to diminish, likewise, the nutritive powers of albumen from the same causes; and always destroys, to a certain extent, the efficacy of animal manures, either by combining with certain of their elements, or by giving to them new arrangements. Lime should never be applied with animal manures, unless they are too rich, or for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia. It is injurious when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the attractive matter insoluble. According to Chaptal, lime forms insoluble composts, with almost al,

animal or vegetable substances that are soft, and thus destroys their fermentative properties. Such compounds, however, exposed to the continued action of the air, alters in course of time, the lime becomes carbonate, the animal or vegetable matter decompose by degrees, and furnish new products as vegetable nourishment. In this view, lime presents two great advantages for the nutrition of plants; the first, that of disposing of certain insoluble bodies to form soluble compounds, the second, that of prolonging the action and nutritive qualities of substances, beyond the term which they would retain them if they were not made to enter into combination with lime. Thus the nutritive qualities of blood, as it exists in the compound of lime and blood, known as sugar bakers' scum, is moderated, prolonged, and given out by degrees: blood alone applied directly to the roots of plants will destroy them, with few or no exceptions.

Lime promotes fermentation.— In those cases in which fermentation is useful to produce nutriment from vegetable substances, lime is always efficacious. Some moist tanner's spent bark was mixed with one-fifth of its weight of quick-lime, and suffered to remain together in a close vessel for three months: the lime had been colored, and was effervescent; when water was poured upon the mixture, it gained a tint of fawn color and by evaporation furnished a fawn colored powder, which must have consisted of lime united to vegetable matter, for it burnt when strongly heated, and left a residum of mild lime.

Esteemed Friend — If the following method of destroying the worms which infest peach trees is worthy of insertion in the "Farmer," it is at thy service. The experiment would probably succeed wherever it is tried.

In a recent conversation with an individual concerning fruit trees, he remarked that he had seen in the State of Pennsylvania, peach trees of such uncommon size, that he was induced to ask the owner what means he resorted to in raising them. After some hesitation, he informed him, that from the second year of the growth of the trees, he sought for traces of the gum, which is a sure indication of the worm beneath. He removed this so as to expose the aperture into the body of the tree, and then filled it with quick lime. This was repeated every month, the roots being carefully examined as well as the body. He also stated to my informant, that it would be impossible in many cases to find the worms on account of their diminutive size, they being so small at first as to be visible only with a powerful microscope.

The greater number of his peach trees were from ten to twelve years old, and seemingly as vigorous as any he had ever seen, with a large crop of fruit bending their branches to the ground.

A peach tree it in said bears only three years, and is about that period in coming to maturity; whereas by the above plan, it will continue to produce fruit for a much longer period. The high prices paid for peaches in our large cities, ought to induce farmers to give a little consideration to the best methods of preserving their trees.

J. C.

Burlington, Sept. 1st, 1836.

We are much obliged to friend J. C. for his communication. We can testify the truth of his remarks from our own experience. We have seen a peach tree, that was considered to be past help, restored to fine condition by similar treatment.

Any one can satisfy his curiosity by inspecting a poor looking peach orchard.— *N. Y. Far.*

CHINESE MANUFATURERS.

The superior industry of the Chinese people, as compared with other Asiatic nations, is proved by their extensive exportation of manufactured articles. Besides the most important articles of tea and silk, the following may be added,— alum, white-lead, red-lead, brass-leaf, tutenague or zinc, false-pearls, glass-beads, paper, paper hangings, toys, table and floor mats, and china-ware, with the precious metals. Alum is prepared in the distant province of Kiang-see, which supplies, we believe, the whole East with this mineral.— In British bottoms alone there were exported, in 1831, above a million and a half of lbs.; but it is probable the junks carry away to the various settlements connected with the empire a larger quantity. Tutenague or zinc, obtained from the mines of Yun-nan, used to be largely exported, until German spelter, a less pure but much cheaper article, was introduced about the year 1822, and has nearly superseded it.— The paper of China, supposed to be manufactured from bamboo-cane, is brittle, from the too copious use of alum, and is greatly inferior to the European fabric; but being much cheaper than this last, it is used even in our Indian settlements for all ordinary purposes. The Chinese porcelain, which was so largely exported before the western nations borrowed the art, is still an important article of commerce. It furnishes, indeed, all the inhabitants of the Eastern Islands, from Sumatra to the Phillippines, and the tribes from the western border of China to the eastern frontier of the Burman county, with the principal portion of their culinary vessels; even the Persians and Arabians make use of it, receiving their supplies by Bombay. The quantity annually bought by the British does not exceed in value eight or nine thousand pounds; but the Americans purchase to a much larger amount. It may be mentioned, that the total value of manufactured articles exported by the English and Americans in 1834, excluding from this computation raw silk, refined sugar, and silver bullion, exceeded two millions of Spanish dollars.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Historical and Descriptive Account of China, Vol.* 3.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

RAISING AND FLOURING WHEAT.

Mr Holmes:— I find your correspondents are reviewing the wheat raising topic, and I am pleased to find them awake to the subject.

I should be glad if I could make any observations which would be beneficial to the public as it respects the culture of this grain, possibly I can. In regard to grinding or flouring I have no doubt my remarks, though perhaps not new to all, will be useful to every one, who will adopt the practice which I shall recommend. First as to the raising. In regard to clover or sward land for a crop, I find that it ought to have some manure turned in as well as a small top dressing to ensure a good crop, such as ashes or plaster. The slow growth of wheat on such land owing to the gradual rotting of the sod, prevents much danger from blight or blast. The same may be said of the crop after peas. Pasture land will produce an excellent crop, if turned over with a top dressing of ashes, say five or six bushels to the acre, even if no manure is turned in, and perhaps may be the most sure method of raising wheat in this part of the country. I find by my own experience, strengthened by the observations of Dr. Bates, that on all sandy soils with gravel as a subsoil, or clay if it is five deep; steeped or leached ashes and clay as a manure, will ensure the crop of wheat.

Second, as to the flouring or grinding of wheat. When we have raised the wheat, we ought to be able to make the best of the article it is capable of, and I hope your readers will pardon me if I relate a few facts and give some reasons why this business should be better attended to, if we wish to compete with other wheat growing countries. It seems to be necessary to keep the mill-stones apart by the hardest corn, in order to get either fine flour or the greatest quantity. I once carried to the mill in Winthrop, one and a half bushels, and paid the miller, Mr Stanley, for grinding it, instead of giving him the toll as usual.

After the wheat had passed through the cleanser, I scattered in three quarts of corn as evenly as I could, and weighed the flour it made. It was allowed by all to be finer and lighter than that made from the same wheat without the corn.

It yielded 40 1-3 lbs., to the bushel.— Four bushels would have made 196 lbs. of flour and a fraction over, which would of course make a fraction over a barrel.

Mr Sanborn of Wales stood by. He had brought some very good wheat to mill, and he put in two quarts of corn to the bushel which he raised year before last. He afterwards told me that he obtained 54 lbs. to the bushel.

Try it brother Farmers, and my word for it, you will never grind, or rather *flat* out wheat, as you have done, and give the residue to the hogs, calling it wheat bran, when there is at least ten pounds of flour in it. I am told that at the South, it is always done, and may we not expect that one fourth at least of corn is put in, and then is really better than when none at all is put in.

I had in my bushel and a half, nine pounds and three fourths of coarse or second sort, so that in fact I had more than fifty pounds of eatable flour. My wheat was very dry, if it had for a short time been placed over some steam, so as to moisten it a little, the hull would have been less cut by the mill, and the flour would have been better.

This I am told is sometimes practised at some flour mills. Will any farmer longer neglect to raise wheat and grind it in the best manner, and pay away all his money for flour and be in consequence as poor as a church mouse? Or will you take care of yourselves? It remains with you to say. Without economy no one can expect to have much, but with it, and a little industry, everything.

If you neglect to raise your bread, or if you do raise a little, and give one fifth to the hogs under the name of wheat bran, at the same time extol Southern flour and prefer it to your own, merely because it is ground better and finer, you must expect yourselves and the State to lag behind the others in wealth and improvements. Our mills I believe are good, and I have ever found the millers accommodating. Look to yourselves, brother Farmers.

Elijah Wood.

SILK CULTURE.

From the correspondence of Gen. Tallmadge, it appears,

1. That one great source of national wealth of France, is the product of the Vineyard, under the culture of the husbandman—and the Silk worm under the fostering care of the wife.

2. That in Italy, partially, and chiefly in France the culture of Silk is carried on by private and individual industry.

3. That a damp climate is injurious to the silk worm—and that the culture of silk does not prosper *near the ocean.*

4. That France does not produce one half of the raw silk which she manufactures. Her population is so dense that she cannot furnish sufficient space for mulberry trees.

5. That the warm dry summers of the inland parts of the United States are admirably fitted for the culture of silk in families, and that we shall succeed in it. *That when the leaves of different kinds of mulberries are mixed together, the worms will select and gather the Chinese mulberry.*

6. That in Europe the mulberry trees are cut off and kept dwarfed, for the convenience of gathering leaves.

7. That although the Chinese mulberry is vastly superior to any other for feeding silk worms, yet from the inaptitude of French farmers to change habits, there are comparatively but few of the Chinese mulberry set out in France. At this time there are probably growing in America more Chinese mulberry than in all Europe. Even after the experience of ages, Europeans are said to act more from usage and habit, than skill and experience. The demand for mulberry in America is so great, that the French this year have sold us 100 trees where they have set out 10 for their own use.

Remarks on the foregoing :

If Silk is one of the greatest sources of national wealth to France, and not land enough to grow its mulberry, and are necessitated to import raw silk, why cannot the culture become of equal importance to the wealth and prosperity of these United States, where we have land enough and to spare ?

If in some parts of Europe the culture of silk is chiefly done in families and by private individuals, why cannot we do the same ourselves? "We can and we will do it." It has already been done in Mansfield, Ct.; thoy have no special act of government to enable them to do it, yet they annually make and sell over 30,000 dollars worth of silk, all made in families. Even the town of Northampton, Mass., has one enterprising gentleman, who removed from Mansfield some forty or fifty years since and brought with him a portion of the silk habit, and has, as we are told, from only a few trees manufactured annually for 40 years not less than 75 dollars worth of sewing silk. This has been done in a silent and unostentatious manner, like other domestic employments, not sung in verse, or known scarcely a stone's throw from his residence. But how different at this time! Now, Northampton takes a prominent stand—is the very focus of silk culture,—possessing the knowledge and information necessary and requisite to the prosperity of the silk business.

If a damp location and the sea air be unfavorable to the health of the silk worm, there is plenty of room, high and dry, in the interior sections of every State in the Union, exempt from that evil. Where elevated dry soil and pure air abounds, therefore let not these advantages be neglected.

If the territory of France is so much covered with inhabitants that there is not spare room for mulberry trees sufficient for the silk manufactured there, we trust that America can never urge that as an apology why we should not raise all the silk needed for our national use, but we hope the enterprising spirit of our people will yet enable them to export many millions to other nations instead of importing annually as we now do about seventeen millions worth of silk materials. Of course, so much cash must be sent out of the country every year to pay for it. That silk worms will select the Chinese in preference to any other kind of mulberry, has been well attested, and from its use more silk is obtained.

Now if we have one of the most favorable climates for the culture of silk, let us not sleep as do others, but spread the mulberry throughout our fertile vallies, and cover our granite hills. Improve these sources of wealth which are within the grasp of yankee industry and perseverance, and instead of wandering to the "far west" in pursuit of what all cannot obtain, let us go ahead, harnessed with silken cords, and raise an abundance of that nourishment for the silk worm, the Chinese mulberry, which is necessary to speed the reel and shuttle, whether done in family or factories.

It is a singular fact, that while in Europe, and even in China the *garden of silk*, experience has convinced cultivators of the expediency of heading them down or cutting off the mulberry every year, for the convenience of gathering foliage,—that, at the same time, we have adopted the same method, not only for the same purposes, but also for augmenting the foliage, propagating the trees, and as a certain and sure protection from the severity of the climate.

MULBERRY TREES IN MAINE.

P. M. Whitcomb, of Saco, is the only gentleman, we have any knowledge of, that has cultivated the Mulberry to any extent in that State. There is no doubt but that the climate of Maine is equally adapted to the Culture of Silk, as any in New England, and we want to see the farmers there, embark in the business, experimentally at least, — believing that they will find their profit in it. We understand that Mr Whitcomb will have for disposal this year 60 or 70,000 seedling trees of the White Mulberry.

Should some gentlemen form themselves into a Silk Company, and purchase those trees, they would form a good business for themselves, and lay the foundation for the establishment of Silk Culture in that quarter.

The Messrs Cheney, of Manchester, two enterprising gentlemen, who are devoting their whole time to the culture of the Mulberry and of Silk, and whose eminent success in cultivating the Morus Multicaulis trees this season was spoken of in a late number of the Silk Culturist, — have left at our office a simple and useful contrivance for the worms to wind their cocoons upon. They do not pretend that it is anything new, or original but merely exhibit it for the advantage of those who are raising Silk worms, and have no definite idea of the most improved plan for their winding. We think this method is preferable to any that we have ever seen.

American Beet Root Sugar.— We have before us three samples of sugar, the first we believe ever manufactured in this country from the beet. Dr. Sleigh, who has given attention to the subject, has manufactured these samples from the common pale red beet. The samples which we have are in the raw state, not having been submitted to the refining process. They resemble the common brown sugar of the groceries.

Dr. Sleigh mentions that he has in the course of the past summer, performed many experiments, at least an hundred, on various kinds of beets, and on various quantities, varying from ten pounds to a thousand pounds, and he is satisfied that there is an essential difference between the beets of this country, (not merely as to the quantity of saccharine matter) and those of France, and that the operator must consequently regulate his chemical agents accordingly.

We may expect now, that the ability to manufacture beet sugar in the United States, will be fairly tested.— *U. S. Gaz.*

Sugar from Indian Corn.— M. Pallis lately presented to the Academie des Sciences of Paris, a sample of this substance, extracted from the stem of the plant, which has been found to contain nearly six per cent. of syrup boiled to forty degrees, a part of which will not crystalize before fructification ; but it condenses and acquires more consistency from that period to the state of complete maturity. The most favorable time to obtain the greatest quantity of sugar is immediately after the maturity and gathering of the fruit. The matter left after the extraction of sugar is capital to feed cattle or to make packing paper.

Selecting Seed Corn.— The season is approaching when farmers would do well to look out for seed corn, to plant next Spring. Some are in the habit of selecting their seed corn from the crib, or, what is nearly as bad, from a smoking heap while husking. It would seem that after so much loss as has been experienced by the failure of corn to germinate this season, but this injudicious custom would be laid entirely aside. Seed corn should always be selected in the field. This may be done at a trifling expense, while the advantages to be gained are great. The crop from seed selected in the field will be earlier, ripen more regularly, and it is said by first rate agriculturists that ears selected from stalks that contain the largest number, will produce a much increased crop.— *Hamp. Rep.*

The Pennsylvania Lyceum is prepared to deliver, gratuitously, an elementary set of specimens in Geology and Mineralogy, to any and every County Lyceum which is, or may be formed in the Union.

The Quincy Railroad was the first one built, and Middlesex Canal the first one cut, in America. So Massachusetts has the honor of having built the first Railroad and cut the first Canal in the United States.

The real estate of the city of New York is assessed at three hundred millions of dollars.

Four hundred men are at work on the Railroad between Salem and Boston.

DAIRYING.

The profit of a Dairy depends as much on the choice of the Cows, as on their being well fed, and on the proper management of the milk.— It is intended in this No. to aid the dairy farmer in this selection.

Before offering two extracts from English works which give the external marks of good Cows for the dairy ; it is proper to state that the dairy farms in England are supplied with cows by purchase. In England there are farms for the raising of stock, and that furnish the cows for the dairy farms ; and farms also for the rearing and fattening of calves for the butcher,— which are supplied with their calves from the dairy farms, at the age of two to four days.

Extract —"*For the choice of Cows for dairy Farms.*— The Milk, or Dairy Farmer, should constantly choose such Cows as are wide in the horns, thin on the head and neck, dewlap not too pendulous, the carcase deep and flatish, wide (rather pointed) hips, buttocks round and fleshy, legs thin, with short joints, the udder capacious, not fleshy, but extending well backward ; the milk rooms large and prominent, and the teats long and large." —*Encyclopedia of Agriculture.*

This communication was made by Dr. Clyne the most eminent Surgeon in Europe, and was intended as directions to improve the breed of stock in general, and is particularly recommended to the farmers of this country, who raise their own stock, and in what they raise require those qualities, that will answer for labor as well as the dairy. "The external form of domestic animals has been much studied, and the proportions are well ascertained. But the external form is an indication only of internal structure. The principles of improving it, must therefore be founded on a knowledge of the structure, and use of the internal parts.

The Lungs are of the first importance. It is their size and soundness, that the strength and ealth of animals, principally depend. The power of converting food into nourishment is in proportion to their size, and therefore, the animal with the largest lungs, has the greatest aptitude to fatten.

The Chest, according to its external form and size, indicates the size of the lungs. The form of the chest should approach to the figure of a cone, having its apex situated between the shoulders, and its base towards the loins. Its capacity depends on its form more than in the extent of its circumference, for where the girt is equal in two animals, one may have larger lungs than the other. A circle contains more than an elipsis of equal circumference. A deep chest, therefore, is not capacious unless it is proportionably broad.

The Pelvis, is the cavity formed by the junction of the haunch bones with the bones of the rump. It is essential that this cavity should be large in the female, that she may be enabled to bring forth her young with less difficulty,

The size of the Pelvis is chiefly indicated by the width of the hips, and the breadth of the twist which is the space between the thighs.

The Head should be small, by which the birth is facilitated. The smallness affords other advantages, and generally indicates that the animal is of a good breed.

The length of the Neck should be proportioned to the height of the animal, that it may collect its food with ease.

The Muscles, and the tendons, which are their appendages should be large ; by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility.

The Bones, when large, are commonly considered an indication of strength, but strength does not depend on the size of the bones, but on the muscles. Animals that have been imperfectly nourished during growth, have their bones disproportionab'y large. Large bones, generally indicate an imperfection in the organs of nutrition.

When the male is much larger than the female, the offspring is generally of an imperfect form. If the female be proportionably larger than the male the offspring is of an improved form. The size of the foetus is generally in proportion to that of the male parent ; therefore when the female parent is disproportionably small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and the offspring has the disproportions of a starveling. The larger female has a larger quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after its birth. For example, if a well formed ram be put to ewes proportionably smaller, the lambs will not be so well shaped as their parents ; but if a small ram be put to large ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form.

The power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution."

Color of Cows.— The quality of the milk depends more on the color of the skin, than the hair. A white cow with a yellow skin gives better milk, than a dark colored cow with a white skin.

The Eye.— A full and bright eye is to be regarded in the choice of an animal, particularly in calves that are to be raised.

The *skin* should have a fine mellow touch, and good hair is very important.

There has been a great difference of opinion in England on the external form, that characterizes the most profitable breed for cows. The writer has seen no record of experiments to show the comparative value of the different breeds, the results of which would have settled the various opinions on this subject, and would make this article too lengthy without benefit.

It is therefore proposed to confine the reader's attention to two breeds that have been imported into this country, and to state a few facts to show their fitness for the Dairy and labor, and then request a comparison of the external form with Dr. Clyne's views on the subject.

1st. The *improved* Durham Short Horned breed.

The bulls imported into Massachusetts were Denton, Caelebs, and Admiral — and Cows of this breed have been imported by J. Hare Powell and selected by Mr J. Whitaker, without limit in price — cases are now offered to show that this breed are remarkable good milkers, good feeders, and early arrive at maturity.

Mr J. Whitaker had 10 cows which produced daily 296 quarts of milk, and one of these that was 16 years old, gave 26 quarts daily.

Mr Jonathan Roberts of Pennsylvania had a cow," that produced milk between Thursday morning and Saturday night — 3 days, from which 8 lbs. 13 oz. of butter was obtained, at the rate of 20 1-2 lbs. per week." A quart of cream from the same cow gave 1 pound 5 oz. of butter.

Mr Carpenter of Pennsylvania, reported to the Agricultural Society, that of this breed, "as regards their aptitude to fatten, and their early maturity, I give it as my opinion that they surpass any other breed of cattle I have seen. Gov. Lincoln formerly Governor of Massachusetts and many others confirm this statement.

On the weight.— Of six steers, from 18 to 20 months old, produced at the East Lothian United Agricultural Society, one was killed and the four quarters weighed 1653. "A four year old steer when slaughtered weighed 1890. A three year old heifer fed on hay and grass weighed 1280."

This breed has been introduced into this part of the country by Mr Sanford Howard, and Colonel Green — and the external form is well known to compare with the description of a perfect animal as given by Dr. Clyne.

2. Two bulls and two cows were imported into Ken. Co. from England in 1792. The directions given for the selection were very similar to those of Dr. Clyne — and one of the Bulls afterwards owned by Hon. C. Gore, of Waltham, answered in all his points to Dr. Clyne's description.

The external form of this breed is well known, and have been highly approved — and have been well fitted for the dairy, and have a disposition to fatten and for labor.

One cow in five and a half months, gave 202 1-2 lbs. of butter, 36 of cheese, and about 9 quarts of milk, daily, on an average for fifty days — and during the 50 days, 50 lbs. of butter were made. She was exhibited as a fat cow at Brighton in October, and her form was considered as very superior — her weight at 5 years old, without being stall fed, was 905 lbs.— from the outside of one hip bone to the outside of the other was 24 inches.

A yoke of oxen at the State Cattle Show, girting about 7 feet 2 inches drew 72 cwt.— the cart, and the stones in it were weighed.

For draft the Short horned, in England, are not considered as equal to the Herfordshire oxen — but far superior in all other respects.

It is evident from what has been stated, that the more perfect the form, as described by Dr Clyne, the more profitable is the animal, whether for dairy or other purposes.

But to the farmer in this section of the country, it is surely the most for their interest to select stock to breed from according to the description given by Dr. Clyne, and particularly as farmers are obliged to raise stock for the purpose of the dairy, labor, and the butcher.

The writer is aware that this article is lengthy, but he did not know how to curtail it, and he would have it to be considered as No. 2, in a series of papers with the signature of C. V

Maine Farmer.

To Improve Dried Figs.—These fruits, when they are brought to the table, are commonly covered with a scurf, composed of a mealy sugary substanee, very disagreeable to the teeth.— The way to get rid of the scurf, and render the figs as plump and clear skinned as when they are newly gathered from the tree, is, first to keep them in a cool and rather moist cellar for twenty four hours before using; and secondly, just before presenting them at table, to put them into a receiver, and exhaust the air. After remaining there two minutes, they should be taken out and gently brushed, when they will be found perfectly plump and clear skinned.

A PREVENTIVE OF THE WHEAT FLY.

The following communication we copy from the Baltimore *American*, and commend it to our readers as being worthy of their attention. We published under our head of "Work for September," in our 18th number last year, the same recipe, with the exception that we recommended the seed to be passed through strong ley, or lime water, instead of pickle.— *Balt. Far.*

Messrs Editors — Some time since in a communication published in the Baltimore papers, I stated my views on the destruction of wheat by the Hessian fly, and offered a remedy against its ravages. As this season will be remarkable for the devastation committed by this insect, and as the time is approaching for seeding for the next crop, I request a small space in your columns to bring before our farmers again the remedy then proposed, fully believing that if followed much good will be the result from it.

On observation it has been found that the insect producing the fly progresses with the growth of the wheat; and if the wheat is early sown, and the season is favorable to a luxuriant vegetation, the fly will be very perceptible in the autumn.— The progress of the insect, as is observed in a former communication, is from the seed upwards, on one stem between the root and surface of the earth. The question then arises, how is this insect generated, and what means should be used to destroy it? It is either generated in the grain of wheat similar to the bug which infests the pea, or the insect when in its winged state deposites an egg on the surface of the grain when in the ear and thus when the wheat is sown and begins to vegetate, the egg vivifies and the destructive worm is formed.

For the following reasons I am strongly inclined to the latter opinion. It is known that this insect releases itself by bursting the blade that covers it, when the head is forming, and assumes its winged state, and there is to my mind no doubt that this fly deposits its egg on the wheat when filling and coming to perfection. If I had any doubts on this subject they would be removed by the fact that with the aid of the microscope the egg is discernible in the form of a glutinous matter. If this opinion be correct, the remedy is simple, and worthy at least of a fair trial. Providence inflicts no evil upon mankind without also providing some remedy, and unless this is intended as a special curse upon the husbandman, there is and must be a remedy which he must find out by actual experiment.

In the course of twenty years experience in this matter, I have known but one experiment made to destroy this fly, and that proved successful. An intelligent farmer in Loudon county, Va. having understood that some of his neighbors with the aid of a microscope, had discovered a glutinous matter on the surface of wheat which they believed to be the egg of the fly, determined to try an experiment for its destruction and succeeded in that crop; but unfortunately it was not followed up, and whether it will be an effectual remedy in all seasons, remains yet to be tested. This plan which he followed, and which it is the object of this communication to recommend to the notice of the farmers, is simply to pass the seed wheat through a strong brine or pickle, washing it well, and then rolling it in slackened lime, (similar to rolling it in Plaster of Paris) not preparing at one time more than a day's sowing. Washing the wheat in brine, and rolling it in the lime are done primarily for the purpose of destroying the egg, but it answers another good purpose — that of preventing the growth of smut. The lime will also be found to act as a powerful stimulant to the growth of the wheat, and superior to that of plaster.

This remedy being so simple, and as I firmly believe so efficacious, I hope there will be many farmers disposed to make trial of it, and thereby fully test its correctness. If I should be instrumental in arresting the progress of this direful enemy of the farmer, I shall be amply compensated in the recollection that I have discharged my duty to the community.

An Agriculturist of Maryland.

CATTLE SHOW.

It is with much pleasure that the undersigned complies with the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures by the Worcester County Agricultural Society, on the 5th day of October next, in giving information that the gratuity offered for a team of Working Cattle, is *fifty* dollars instead of *thirty* dollars, as heretofore published. Knowing that any of the towns in the vicinity can furnish such a team as will be creditable to themselves and to the County, he hopes that it is only necessary to appeal to the honorable pride of the farmer, to induce their friends in one of the neighboring towns to take upon themselves the trouble of exhibiting a team, and thereby greatly adding to the interest of the Show. The team which was exhibited the last year having been owned in Worcester, it is the wish of the Committee that a team of Workiog Cattle may be exhibited the present year by the farmers of another town.

It is requested that the *Bulls* which may be exhibited may have a ring in their nose, with a chain or rope to keep them in security, and it is also desired that all cattle, which may be exhibited in the yoke, may have a chain to fasten them to the posts.

Those interested are reminded that it is required that every manufactured article offered for premium must be entered and delivered to the person appointed to receive them, before 11 o'clock A. M., of the day preceding the Show; and this rule applies as well to Cider, Butter, and Cheese, as to the other articles which may be exhibited. It is important that this rule should be observed, that the judges, appointed for their examination, may have suitable time allowed them to discharge their duty before the Halls are opened for public exhibition. Careful persons will be in attendance at the Town Hall on Monday and Tuesday, the 3d and 4th days of October, for the purpose of receiving any articles which may be offered for premium or for exhibition only, and it is desired that they may be furnished with full employment.

JOHN W. LINCOLN, *Chairman.*

A letter from a town near Portland, dated Sept. 8th says :—

"Tuesday last was like a winter day, and the night following was so cold that the vines and their fruits were frozen. It is melancholy to look on the desolation. Not an ear of corn is there anywhere in this neighborhood that has arrived at a fit state even for boiling. Potatoes are about half grown, and every thing much in the same condition."

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition by the Society will be at the South Parish in Danvers, on Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

All claims for Premiums to be awarded on the day of exhibition, must be entered with the Secretary of the Society, or his agent, on or before 9 o'clock A. M. of that day.

All other claims for Premiums must be handed or forwarded to the Secretary in writing.

All articles of domestic manufacture must be entered and deposited at the Hall for this purpose, under Mr Austin's Meeting House by 9 o'clock A. M.

These articles will be examined and arranged by the Committee, and at 12 o'clock, will be opened for public examination.

All animals or articles exhibited must remain for public inspection until 3 o'clock P. M.

The Ploughing Match will take place at 10 o'clock A. M.

Butter, Cheese, Fruits and Flowers, will be deposited in the lower story of Mr Goodridge's Hall, near Mr Sewall's Meeting House.

Agricultural implements will be deposited in the same room.

All persons who feel disposed to encourage these exhibitions, and who are willing to do their part to sustain the reputation of the County, and to improve the taste for agriculture, horticulture, &c. having in their possession articles curious and worthy of notice, are respectfully requested to bring them forward.

The Members of the Society and invited guests, will dine together at the Essex Coffee House, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Tickets for the Dinner can be had at the Bar.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. there will be a meeting of the Society at the Rev. Mr Sewall's church, where an Address will be delivered by N. W. Hazen, Esq., and the Reports of Committees read, and premiums awarded.

The Annual Meeting for the choice of officers and transaction of the business of the Society will then follow.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
J. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

Danvers, Sept. 13, 1836.

Corn.— The warm weather of last week was very favorable for corn, and as it hereabonts has thus far been but slightly injured by frosts, our Farmers entertain cheering hopes that something of a crop will yet be realized.— *Greenfield Gaz.*

Wild Honey.— Bee trees or trees in the decayed branches of which wild bees have established their hives, are not unfrequently found in our forests. We understand that Mr B. K. Carrier, of Bernardston, had the good luck to find two of these sweet prizes in one day, a week or two since, from one of which he extracted about 80 lbs. of delicious honey and comb, and from the others about half the quantity.— *Ib.*

An English paper says that pipe clay, dissolved among the water employed in washing, gives the dirtiest linen the appearance of having been bleached, and cleans them thoroughly with about half the labor, and full a saving of one fourth the soap. The method adopted, was to dissolve a little of the pipe clay among the warm water in a washing tub, or to rub a little of it together with the soap on the articles to be washed.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, 1836.

HORTICULTURAL ANNIVERSARY.

The Eighth Anniversary Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was holden on Saturday the 24th inst, at the Artists' Gallery, in Summer street, Boston. The display of Fruits, Flowers, and other precious products of improved culture was fine, but the collection not so large as has been offered at some of the previous annual shows of the Society. But if *in quantity* the collection fell short, *in quality*, we think, it has never been exceeded. We hope to receive official accounts of the articles exhibited in season for this paper.

At 12 M EZRA WESTON, Jr., Esq gave a very pleasing and pertinent Address to a respectable and gratified audience. In this he gave a concise account of the improvements in the culture of fruits by Professor Van Mons, together with some interesting traits of his character, pursuits, &c. We would attempt sketches of this valuable and judicious discourse, did we not hope soon to present the whole to our readers.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, Sept. 24, 1836.

The Annual exhibtion of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society took place on Saturday, 24th inst, and the place selected for the day and the occasion was the Artists' Gallery, a spacious hall situated in Summer street. The exhibition of Fruits and of Flowers, &c. considering the many new and rare varieties, and splendid specimens, which we were this day shewn, fully sustained the character which it has continued to acquire during the former years.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Fruits were sent for the Exhibition by the following gentlemen.

By Mr Cowan, from the Conservatory of Col. Perkins in Brookline — beautiful specimens of Broomfield Nectarines, Murray's do.—Peaches, Noblesse and New Royal George.— Grapes, Black Hamburg, St Peters, Frankendale, Black Frontignac, Grizzly do., White Syrian or Hamburg, White Chasselas, White Muscat of Alexandria, all remarkably fine and beautiful.

By Jacob Tidd of Roxbury — Grizzly Tokay, a bunch weighing 1 lb. 5 oz. and 4 clusters of Black Hamburg which respectively weighed 2 lb. 1 oz., 1 lb. 15 oz., 1 lb. 13 oz., and 1 lb. 10 oz. Also one very extraordinary bunch of Regner de Nice Grapes, which weighed 6 lb. 3 oz. and five others, which respectively weighed 4 lb. 13 oz., 3 lb 7 oz., 3 lb., 2 lb. 8 oz., and 2 lb.

By Mr Haggerston, from Belmont and the splendid Conservatory of J. P. Cushing, Esq.— some very extraordinary specimens of William's Bon Chretien Pears and a large basket of various fine kinds of Grapes, of very handsome appearance and finely decorated — also a large Pot containing a living vine coiled and loaded with fine ripe clusters of the Black Hamburg, the whole beautifully decorated with flowers.

By Mr Hathorn of Salem — Pears, name unknown, large and very sweet.

By Gen. Josiah Newhall, of Lynnfield — Porter apples, also fine specimens of the favorite and beautiful fruit described in the Pomological Magazine as the *Capiaumont*, and sent hither by Mr Knight under the same name, but now satisfactorily ascertained to be the Roi de Wurtemberg — Another pear large and very oblong without name, but to appearance the Bourgmestre or the kind heretofore so called with us.

By B. V. French, from his estate in Braintree — Pears, name unknown, also varieties of Apples, including Dutch Codlin, Monstrous Bellflower, Gravenstein and Ruggles, and another a native fruit, large, red and handsome, austere in taste, but fine for cooking, a great bearer. Also a fruit received by him as the Mela Carla.

By Jonathan Warren of Weston — Warren's Seedling apples, a fruit raised by him, small, red, of fine flavor and a great bearer. Another called the "*American Nonpariel*," a new large red beautiful fruit, the size, shape and color of a large Baldwin, and now ripe, very tender, of a fine pleasant acid flavor. This fruit which is highly deserving, and a great bearer, originated on the farm of the Rev. Dr. Puffer of Berlin, Mass. and the tree first bore fruit in 1828. Also specimens of the Porter.

By Dennis Murphy, from his garden in Roxbury— Chelmsford Pears, otherwise called Mogul Summer.

By E. Vose, President of the Society — Pears, the Bartlett or William's Bon Chretien, Roi de Wertemburg (Capianmont?) Napoleon, Lewis, Vert Longue or Mouille Bouche, Andrews Urbaniste. Peaches, Grosse Mignonne.

By Enoch Bartlett, Vice President of the Society — Pears, Capiaumont as heretofore so called, Andrews Cushing Sylvanche Veste, Culotte de Swiss, Seckel, Johonneo, Marie Louise, Napoleon;— Apples, Hawthorndeen, Porter, a very large variety, of a green color called the Mogul.

By George Newhall of Dorchester — Porter Apples, 2 Baskets.

By Mr Manning — about 70 varieties of Pears as follows — Autumn Superb, Belle Lucrative, Belle et Bonne, Beurre Diel and Colmar Souverain, the last two kinds Mr M. is confident are identical, the last name is not we believe found on the lists of Flanders; Easter Beurre or Pentecote, Bezi Vaet, Black Pear of Worcester or Iron Pear, Bleeckers Meadow, William's Bonchetien, Buffum, Capiaumont of Pom. Mag. or Wurtemberg, Cattillac, Bezi de Chaumontelle, Cushing, Delues D'Hardenpont, Doyenne Gris, Doyenne Blanc or St Michael, Echassery, Glout Morceau, Sucre Vert, Sylvanche Verte, Henry IV, Jalousie, Louise Bonne, Marie Louise, Napoleon, Verte Longue, Naumkeag, Newtown, Virgalieu, Orange d'hiver, Passe Colmar, Popes Quaker, Princess D'Orange, Raymond, Rouselet de Rhiems, St. Ghislain, Verte Longue Panache, Summer Thorn, Styrian, Washington, Wilkinson, Bowdoirs, Winter Nelis or La Bonne, Malinoise, Beurre de Bollwiller, Beurre Bosc, Fulton, Colmar Sabine, Sabine of the French, Figue de Naples, Remsens, Green Pear of Yair, Thomsons (American,) Beurre Von Marum, Hollandgreen, Gansel's Bergamotte, Capsheaf, Coffin's Vergalieu, Saunders Beurre — also some unnamed kinds.

The above kinds of fruit are of the different seasons, of course but few were now in eating, and are therefore for reexamination at some future day.

The Apples exhibited by Mr Manning were the King of the Pippins, Fall Harvey, and Rambour Gros of Franc.

By Wm. Oliver, from his estate in Dorchester —Pears Brocas Bergamotte, Swans Egg, St. Chislain, Harvard and Seckel.

By J. A. Kenrick — Pears, Seckle, Harvard, Andrews. — Apples, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Hempstock and a large handsome fruit without name.

By Mr Sweetser, from his Garden at Cambridgeport — Large specimens of the Chelmsford Pear called the Mogul Summer.

By Col. Wilder — Pears, Bartlett or Williams Bon Chretien, and fair specimens of the Roxbury Russeting of the growth of 1835.

By Joshua Gardner, of Dorchester — Seckle Pears, Gravenstein Apples, very fine, Monstrous Pippin, and a native sweet apple.

By Gardner Brewer — Roi de Wurtemberg, also Princes Imperial Gage Plums from a tree transplanted from the Nursery last spring.

By William Kenrick — Beurre de Bollwiller Pears, &c.

By John Woodbury — Golden Chasselas Grapes.

By J. L. L. F. Warren of Brighton — Porter Apples, Sweet water Grapes or Chasselas from out of door culture, also a Winter Squash, the growth of 1835.

By E. Breed of Charlestown — a very large Valparaiso Squash of the oval form, also another variety very large, flat, and ribbed at its sides.

By Mr McLellan — A green fleshed Persian Musk Melon — also a Minorca Muskmelon, both from Oak Wood, the mansion of Wm. Pratt, Esq, in Watertown.

By Thomas Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard — Sweet Water Grapes, Black Hamburg, and St. Peters.

By S. R. Johnson of Charlestown—Sweetwater Grapes the produce of out of door culture, Black Hamburg, and White Frontignac or Muscat.

During the present unusually cold summer, the trees of the Peach and the Cherry have not borne their wonted and abundant supplies of fruit; the blossoms having been destroyed by the last uncommon winter. Yet tho' thus cut off from our usual supplies, we have the less reason to complain, inasmuch as but few of the trees which produce those fruits have been destroyed; and compared with many other sections of our country, even in more southern parallels of latitude, the climate of the country around Boston seems indeed highly favored. The climate of the extensive plains, and vallies bordering on the great Northern arteries, or rivers of our country, seems in some degree very unfavorable. The cold aqueous vapor, which is so copiously exhaled from these rivers by day, descending by night on the hills, rolls downwards by its superior density and gravity, resting and condensing on all the low plains and vallies, thus rendering them doubly exposed to the destructive frosts of winter and of summer. Moreover the winds, which, unobstructed, follow almost invariably the longitudinal course of the vallies of these rivers bring down alternately from other climes, a degree of cold during winter, the most intense and destructive. On the best authority we are assured, that the Pear, and particularly the Peach, and the Cherry, have during the last winters suffered partial destruction in the valley of the Connecticut as far south as the country around the city of Hartford, and even still further downwards and towards the sea. Even far below the city of Albany, on the Hudson or North River, the Cherry tree particularly, and many other trees which are equally as hardy and especially during all the period of their younger years, are, as we are credibly assured, extremely liable to suffer death during winter from the same destructive climate and causes. The fine exhibition of fruits, and the splendid varieties of flowers and of other productions, which was witnessed this day, affords new evidence that we have abundant cause of gratitude.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM KENRICK.

The Report on Flowers came too late for this week's insertion.

The Plymouth County Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Exhibition in Bridgewater, on the 12th of October next. Rev. Mr Carll, of North Bridgewater, will deliver the address.

At Worcester, on Wednesday the 5th of October,

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 26, 1836.
Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

A market 720 Beef Cattle, 850 Stores, 3270 Sheep, and 525 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—About last week's prices were obtained for a like quality, and we continue our quotations without any alteration, viz. extra 6 25 a 6 50; first quality $5 50 a 5 75; 2d quality $5 a 5 25; 3d quality 3 75 a 4 50.

Stores.—Yearling $5 a 7; two year old $7 a 12; three year old 12 a 17.

Sheep.—Sales quick; several lots were small and ordinary. We noticed sales at $1 75, 1 88, $2, 2 17, 2 33, 2 50, 2 62, and 2 75. A lot of Wethers were sold, price not known.

Swine—Large selected Barrows were taken at 6 3-4, 7 and 7 1-4; selectad Barrow Shoats a 7; two lots of Shoats, to close, at 6 and 6 1-2. At retail, 7 and 8 for Sows, 8 and 9 for Barrows.

SEEDS FROM HOLLAND.

We have just opened a complete assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip, Radish, Sweet Marjorum Seeds, &c., received direct from Holland, from the most celebrated Seed Establishment in Rotterdam, and warranted, fresh and pure, of growth of 1836.

We are now ready to execute orders for seed, of every variety. Orders from the south and west will meet with prompt and particular attention. We can with safety warrant that we have the largest and *best* assortment of Seeds to be found in New England. Excepting the kinds above named, every seed has been raised expressly for the Establishment, or under our immediate supervision.

Catalogues will be furnished gratis on application.

Also received, 2,000 lbs. White Dutch Honeysukle Clover, fresh and clear, for sale at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston, by

Sept. 28. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, intending to remove from this part of the country, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Billerica, consisting of about 300 acres of Land, three Dwelling-houses, with Barns, and Out-Buildings amply sufficient for their accommodation. The land comprises every variety of soil suited to the purposes of agriculture upon an extensive scale. There is a good proportion of Tillage, Mowing, Pasturing, Orcharding, and Woodland. Nearly 100 tons of hay are produced annually. There is a good proportion of land remarkably well adapted to the growth of Vegetables for the Lowell Market, which is of the distance of only 5 miles. One of the houses is occupied as a Tavern, most conveniently and pleasantly situated on the Great Road from Lowell to Boston, a mile northerly of Billerica Meeting House, on the bank of Concord river; with Barns, Sheds and other Out-Houses sufficient for every purpose. The other two are good and convenient Houses for a farmer or mechanic. The farm is well supplied with Water.

The whole will be sold together, or in such proportions as will accommodate the different Houses, and upon very reasonable terms and conditions. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. JOSIAH STEVENS.

Billerica, Sept. 20. tf

MASS. HORT. SOC.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the choice of officers will be held at their Hall on Saturday, Oct 1, 11 o'clock A. M. E. WESTON, JR., Rec. Sec

CARNATIONS, &c.

Carnations, Double Pinks, Pæonies, &c. for sale at No. 52 N. Market street. J. BRECK CO.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber, Dearborn street, North Salem, a valuable collection of Dwarf and Standard Pear Trees; among them will be found some of the best old and new varieties, and all warranted to be true to their names.

Sept. 28. * ROBERT MANNING.

ALBANY NURSERY.

BUEL & WILSON advertise to their friends and the public, that they now have on hand a good supply of Pear and Plum Trees, embracing the best new varieties, selected with care from the London Nurseries last winter, by one of the partners, and in fine condition for transplanting this fall—in addition to their ordinary assortment of Peach, Apple and other Fruit Trees. Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Green House Plants, Dahlias &c. Their assortment of Dahlias and Roses is particularly choice and extensive. Orders respectfully solicited. 3w Sept. 21.

RUM CHERRIES.

One and a half dollars per bushel given for good, at T. LEWIS & Co's., No 58 Broad street, Boston.

Sept. 7. 4t

GREEN HOUSE GLASS

Of every size and thickness, for sale by

LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants Row.

Boston, Sept. 7. 2mis.

SUPERB DUTCH BULBS.

Just received from Holland, at the New England Seed Store, a fine assortment of Bulbs obtained from a responsible and celebrated garden near Rotterdam; consisting in part of the following kinds of Hyacinths.

La Heroine, double yellow with rosy eye, (superior); Grande Vidette, single blue; Commandant, double black; Congress of America, do ble red; Groot Voorst; Boquet Tendre; Grande Monarche de France, single white; Voltaire; Louis d' Or, double yellow &c. Hyacinths, mixed colors, without names, by the dozen or hundred. Double and Single Sweet Scented Jonquills; Polyanthus Narcissus, of various sorts; Crocus, by the dozen or hundred; Double Ranunculus, mixed sorts; Double Anemones, mixed sorts; English Iris; Persian Iris; Martagnon Lilies; Crown Imperials; Amaryllis Formosissma; Amaryllis, of ten different varieties, some very splendid; Gladiolus Cardinalis; Mexican Tiger Flower; Tuberoses; Cyclamens; Fritalarias, and Tulips, double and single, of every variety.

The above lot of bulbs is worthy the attention of amateurs. They were all selected with the nicest care, expressly for our establishmen, and are undoubtedly the best lot ever imported.

Sept. 21. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

RAW SILK AND SILK COCOONS.

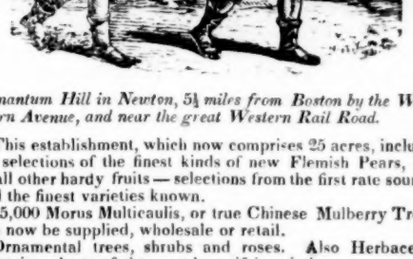
The Atlantic Silk Company at Nantucket will pay cash and the highest prices for any quantity of American Reeled Silk. The price will be regulated according to the quality and the manner in which it is reeled. This Company will also contract to pay cash and the highest price for any quantity of Silk Cocoons raised the present year. Believing that it would be decidedly for the interest of cultivators that the price of cocoons should be regulated by the quantity and quality of the silk which can be reeled from them, they propose to receive and reel them, and allow the highest price for the silk which they will afford, in preference to purchasing them by the bushel; as by the mode proposed, the cultivator will realize all which they can possibly be made to produce. Where this course is objected to they will purchase them as they are usually sold, by the bushel; in which case the price will vary according to the quality, age, mode of packing, dampness, &c.

It is the intention of this Company at all times to offer every encouragement to silk cultivators by paying cash and liberal prices for Raw Silk and Silk Cocoons in any quantities, to be delivered at Nantucket, or at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No 52 North Market street, Boston. Communications on the subject may be addressed to WM. H. GARDNER,

President Atlantic Silk Company.

Nantucket, (Mass.) Sept. 7, 1836. 3m

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



Nonantum Hill in Newton, 5½ miles from Boston by the Western Avenue, and near the great Western Rail Road.

This establishment, which now comprises 25 acres, includes the selections of the finest kinds of new Flemish Pears, and of all other hardy fruits—selections from the first rate sources and the finest varieties known.

75,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry Trees, can now be supplied, wholesale or retail.

Ornamental trees, shrubs and roses. Also Herbaceous flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties.

Address by mail, post paid, to William Kenrick, Newton, Mass. Trees and plants when ordered, are carefully selected, and labelled, and faithfully packed, and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the city. Catalogues will be sent to all who apply.

Sept. 21. 8m

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples, new		barrel	2 25	4 00
Beans, white,		bushel	1 75	2 25
Beef, mess.		barrel	11 25	11 75
No. 1.		"	9 25	9 75
prime,		"	6 75	7 25
Beeswax, (American)		pound	26	28
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	12
Feathers, northern, geese,		"		
southern, geese,		"	54	60
Flax, American,		"		
Fish, Cod,		quintal	3 00	3 25
Flour, Genesee,	cash	barrel	9 50	9 75
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	9 50	9 75
Baltimore, wharf,		"	8 75	
Alexandria,		"	9 25	9 50
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 20	1 25
southern flat yellow		"	1 12	1 15
white,		"	1 10	1 14
Rye, northern,		"	1 08	1 10
Barley,		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	56	58
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			25 00	28 50
best English, new		"	22 50	26 50
hard pressed,		"	20 00	23 00
Honey,		gallon	45	50
Hops, 1st quality new		pound	19	20
2d quality		"		
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	17	18
southern, 1st sort,		"	16	17
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	28	30
do country do.		"	24	26
Baltimore city do.		"	25	28
do. dry hide		"	19	22
New York red, light,		"	20	21
Boston do. slaughter,		"	19	21
do. light,		"		21
Lime, best sort,		cask	1 12	
Mackerel, No. 1, new,		barrel	9 00	9 12
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 75	3 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	28 00	30 00
clear from other States		"	26 50	27 00
bone, middlings, scarce,		"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	3 00	3 12
Red Top,		"	75	1 00
Hemp,		"	2 75	3 00
Red Clover, northern		pound	11	12
Southern Clover,		"	10	11
Silk Cocoons, (American)		bushel	3 00	5 00
Tallow, tried,		lb.	9	10
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	70	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	60	70
do. 3-4ths do.		"	60	65
do. 1-2 do.		"	50	58
do. 1-4 and common		"	45	55
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	60	65
1st Lambs,		"	55	60
2d do.		"	45	48
3d do,		"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, chickens per pair,	"	75	1 00
Butter, (tub)	"	22	26
lump	"	27	30
Eggs,	dozen	18	20
Potatoes, new,	bushel	50	62
Cider,	barrel		

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Farmer's Library in 3 volumes, consisting of the American Gardener, by Thos. G. Fessenden, the American Orchardist, by William Kenrick, and the Complete Farmer, by Thos. G. Fessenden. These are bound to match, at $3 for the set, or will be sold separately for $1 each volume.

Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manure, 1,00.

Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, new edition, a work of great value, price 1,25.

The American Farrier, price 75 cts.

Mrs Child's Frugal Housewife, 50 cts.

Kenrick's American Silk Grower's Guide, 42 cts.

Cobb's Silk Manual, 50 cts.

Comstock's do. 50 cts.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees.

M'Mahon's American Gardener.

Loudon's Complete Works.

And will be supplied to order any work upon subjects connected with Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

June 22.

MISCELLANY.

(From the Token for 1837.)

A NAME IN THE SAND.

BY H. F. GOULD.

Alone I walked the ocean strand.
A pearly shell was in my hand.
I stooped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, the day.
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast;
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so, methought, 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth from me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been to be no more,
Of me, my day, the name I bore,
To leave no track nor trace.

And yet, with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the waters in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For glory, or for shame.

THE WORTH OF MAN, OR THE MAN OF WORTH. — When one man is worth a thousand pounds and another ten thousand, in common language, we say the latter is worth ten times as much as the former.

If this meant no more than simply that one had ten times as much property as the other, time would be ill spent in cavilling with the expression. But when people estimate the worth of a man by the weight of his purse, the extent of his farm, the number of his servants, or the size of his house without examining either the furniture of his head, or qualities of his heart, measure their bows, and deal out their civilities accordingly, common sense smiles at the delusion and seems solicitous to correct the error.

Is the man a mere cypher all this time? Does he count nothing of himself? Shall he not be rated as high as the purse or chest that contains the common standard of his worth? May none of the endowments of nature, or acquirements of art, have the honor of being inventoried with the stock of his farm, his merchandise or household furniture?

Here is a small mistake, says the world or its careless computers; we really left out his mental ware, in making our estimate. How shall we correct the error? What is the average worth of a man, stripped like Job of his external property? A hard question truly, and but little thought of.

I should suppose it as easy to find an average size for all the animals appendant to the earth. I know of no way to estimate his value, except by what he is worth to the community, or his friends. By this standard, there would be as great a diversity in the worth of men without property as with.

Wealth is a good thing, connected with a liberal mind. Merit has its value wherever it is found, but is generally prized lowest by those who value money highest. To do it some degree of justice let a moderate price be agreed upon, and set down against a list of the most obvious public and private virtues, and useful acquirements.

This will introduce a new kind of circulation. Men's estates may be inventoried as usual after their disease; but there will be a considerable difference between what they are worth while living, and after they are dead.

Let people, while alive, be ranked according to the sum total of their real, personal, and mental property, and while pride justly humbled, took its place in the kitchen, merit would be called to the parlor, and receive its due honor from men of real worth.

MECHANICS' WIVES.— Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes — There we behold woman in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be dangled by fops, an idol for profane adoration — reverenced to day, discarded to-morrow, always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her by sensuality or contempt; admired, but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex which she should exalt, the source and mirror of vanity. We see her as a wife partaking the cares, and cheering the anxiety of a husband; dividing the labors by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them, placing all her pride, all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.— We should rather, infinitely rather, see a child of six or seven years hale and strong, with a clear ruddy skin, and other marks of a sound physical education who had not been sent to learn his letters and could not distinguish A from B, than we should see one pale, delicate looking, lethargic in his movements, even though he could repeat whole pages by rote, aye, or even — and we once knew such an instance — read Homer with his father. In looking forward to their future lives — giving them the same faculties for acquiring information, and supposing the original formation of the brain to be much the same in both — we would unhesitatingly give it as our opinion, that, in the long run, the former would distance the latter in mental capability and distinguish himself more in whatever path of intellectual usefulness he might be placed.— *Mag. of Health.*

An old gentleman of eightyfour, having taken to the altar a young damsel of about sixteen the clergyman said to him, "The fount is at the other end of the church." "What do I want with the fount?" said the old gentleman. "Oh! I beg your pardon!" said the clerical wit, "I thought you had brought this child here to be christened."

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES and CUTTINGS.

The best varieties of Chinese Mulberry (Morus Multicaulis) from France, Italy and China, of one, two and three years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. Whitmarsh's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method, by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithfu attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH,
Northampton, Sept, 14. DANIEL STEBBINS.

COCOONS WANTED.

Adam Brooks, South Scituate, will pay $4 per bushel for cocoons (of the first quality) raised the present year — the cocoons must be stripped of the floss, and the chrysalis killed, either by steaming or by camphorated spirits; they must be dried immediately after, in the sun, until they are perfectly dry and will rattle by shaking, and carefully packed in dry boxes; not pressed but shaken down — to be delivered at Adam Brooks's, South Scituate, Mass., or to J. R. Newell, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.

Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer, has for sale a valuable apparatus for killing the chrysalis and also well fitted for heating the water to reel the cocoons, and useful for many other purposes — it is so cheap it is within the power of almost any one to obtain.

Instructions for spinning silk from the cocoons into warp and filling, sewing silk, and knitting silk — and dressing of the same — and receipts for coloring, are given by Adam Brooks on reasonable terms. Communications (post paid) may be addressed to ADAM BROOKS, South Scituate, Mass. Aug. 10.

COCOONS AND RAW SILK

The Northampton Silk Company, will pay Cash for Cocoons and Raw Silk at their Establishment at the Oil Mill Place a Northampton.

The Cocoons should be stripped of the floss, and placed in the sun three or four days in succession, to destroy the Chrysalis, and should not be packed for transportation till they have been gathered three weeks. If they are put up before well cured, the dampness from the dead Chrysalis will cause them to heat and render them useless. They should be carefully packed in dry boxes or barrels—not pressed but shaken down.

The Company will contract for any quantity to 10,000 bushels, to be delivered in good order at Northampton The price will be regulated according to quality. Cultivators should be aware that a loss of fifty per cent is often made, by want of attention in feeding. Consequently the price will vary —from $2 50 to $5 00 per bushel will be paid. It is the intention of the company, that this shall be a permanent market for Cocoons and Raw Silk. Cocoons will be purchased by the pound, as soon as the necessary experiments have been made, to regulate the price according to the age of the Cocoons, as it is well known, that they become gradually lighter for several months, till all moisture is evaporated. Cultivators in Vermont and New Hampshire will find it convenient to forward Cocoons by the River Boats.

Communications (post paid) may be addressed to
SAMUEL WHITMARSH,
President of the Northampton Silk Company.
June 8.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORBURN, 11 John-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
West Bradford, Mass.—HALE & Co. Booksellers.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist.
Halifax, N. S.—E. BROWN, Esq.
St. Louis—GEO. HOLTON, and WILLIS & STEVENS.

PRINTED BY TUTTLE, WEEKS & DENNETT,
School Street.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS.